

Some Problems of Modern Theory of Commutation in  
Commutator Machines

SOV/105-58-9-18/34

the opinion put forward by the author, or that of the  
opponents, will prove to be correct. There are 2 figures  
and 15 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Vegner, O.G., Cand. Tech. Sci.

TITLE: Certain Problems in Improving the Commutation of the Current in Electrical Machinery (Nekotoryye voprosy usovershenstvovaniya kommutatsii toka v elektricheskikh mashinakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957,<sup>28</sup> No.2, pp.17-21  
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The characteristics of brushes that are usually quoted give very little information about their commutating ability. This is partly because the properties required to give good commutation are not understood so that demands to improve the quality of brushes are very hard to meet. Progress here requires objective experimentation and theoretical investigation of the commutation process, free from outdated abstractions of classical theory. This article supplements earlier works and gives certain suggestions along these lines under the following headings: commutating factors,

Card 1/5

## TITLE:

Certain Problems in Improving the Commutation of the Current in Electrical Machinery (Nekotoryye voprosy usovershenstvovaniya kommutatsii toka v elektricheskikh mashinakh)

the most advantageous shape of volt-ampere characteristic curves for brushes, differences in volt-ampere characteristics.

In conclusion it is proposed to classify brushes according to the shape of their volt-ampere characteristics, dividing them into two main groups. The first type, called type 'a', includes those in which the voltage drop is relatively independent of the current, meaning in practice, those brushes in which the transitional voltage drop at very low current density is quite high. The second group, called type 'b', consists of brushes in which the voltage drop is approximately proportional to the current. To ensure favourable operation it would be desirable to have a greater than linear increase of voltage drop with current density.

Card 2/5

TITLE:

Certain Problems in Improving the Commutation of the Current in Electrical Machinery (Nekotoryye voprosy usovershenstvovaniya kommutatsii toka v elektricheskikh mashinakh)

Type 'a' brushes may be used when a commutating e.m.f. induced by an external field appears in the commutating circuit. Type 'b' brushes are recommended when the commutated potential difference is introduced into the circuit as a difference in the transitional voltage drops between the connections to the armature winding section at the commutator bars and brush. This includes small universal (a.c./d.c.) machines and automobile and welding generators with auto-excitation.

The present situation, in which brushes vary greatly within a single type and even batch, is intolerable because it can lead to some brushes doing parallel work being greatly overloaded.

Card 3/5

49

TITLE:

Certain Problems in Improving the Commutation of the Current in Electrical Machinery (Nekotoryye voprosy usovershenstvovaniya kommutatsii toka v elektricheskikh mashinakh)

The method of calculating commutation is different for the two main types of brushes mentioned. In machines in which the external commutating field is small or absent and type 'b' brushes are used calculation may be based on the main hypotheses of classical theory, but the commutation time should be taken at 20-30% less. For machines with interpoles using brushes type 'a', the calculation must be based on the theory of commutation proceeding from the assumption that the voltage drop is constant.

The article contains 5 diagrams and 2 references, both Slavic.

Card 4/5

49

TITLE: Certain Problems in Improving the Commutation of the Current in Electrical Machinery (Nekotoryye voprosy usovershenstvovaniya kommutatsii toka v elektricheskikh mashinakh)

ASSOCIATION: The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electro-welding Equipment of the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry ~~MINCO Men~~ (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrosvarochnogo oborudovaniya Ministerstva elektrotehnicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

AUTHOR:

Vegner, O.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences  
(Leningrad)

105-56-5-16/28

TITLE:

Increase of the Stability of the A.C. Welding Arc (Povysheniye  
stabil'nosti svarochnoy dugi peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL:

Elektricheswo, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to increase the velocity during passage of the current through the zero values, the author developed a static device, which warrants such a change of the shape of the current curve that a sufficiently high velocity during passage through the zero values is obtained. The author describes an impedance coil construction which is characterized by the fact that the control winding comprises not only the two cores with A.C. winding, but also the additional core - the "scattering packet" - with a narrow air gap, which serves the purpose of increasing the scattering inductivity of the control winding. A further development of this construction is the introduction of an auxiliary winding which is attached to the second free rod of the scattering packet and is connected in series with the control winding. Another variant of

Card 1/3

105-58-5-16/28

## Increase of the Stability of the A.C.Welding Arc

this impedance coil is mentioned: the control winding is calculated for a relatively high amperage, but for a correspondingly low number of turns. This winding can then be fed by means of a semiconductor - if possible germanium "valves. - Several results obtained by the examination of saturation impedance coils warranting an accelerated passage of the current through the zero values are given. 1.) If an impedance coil of the type PCT 3 -34 is used and if welding is carried out with a reduced voltage, the arc must be shorter than when welding by using the special saturation impedance coils at the same voltage. 2.) At no-load voltage  $U_0 = 38$  V welding by means of an impedance coil of the type PCT 3 -34 becomes impossible because the arc is interrupted by the slightest degree of stretching. 3.) If a special impedance coil is used welding is possible under the same conditions. In the case of the special impedance coil the speed during passage through the zero values is 2.5 - 3 times as high as in the case of PCT 3 -34. Particularly good results were obtained by using the special impedance coil constructed in the manner described in the argon-arc welding plant with non-meltable electrode and a pulse-thyatron-stabilizer. This plant was developed in VNIIESO. The advantages

Card 2/3

Increase of the Stability of the A.C.Welding Arc

105-58-5-16/28

offered by the system described manifest themselves mainly in welding at low amperages. The increased consumption of working materials is a disadvantage. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Electric arcs--Stability
2. Arc welding--Equipment--Controls
3. Saturable reactors--Applications

Card 3/3

AV/144-50-11-a/21

AUTHOR: Vegner, O.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Scientific Worker  
TITLE: Some Results of a Experimental and Theoretical Study  
of the Commutation of d.c. Machines  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika,  
1959, Nr 11, pp 5-10 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: The Leningrad Branch of the Scientific Research Institute  
of the Electrical Industry is carrying out integrated  
work to improve commutation in d.c. machines. This  
includes further development of the theory and  
improvements in methods of calculation, the investigation  
of sliding contacts and a study of the technical  
conditions applicable to brushes, the development of  
objective methods of evaluating commutation, and other  
matters. The starting point of the theoretical  
investigation is the instability of the commutation  
time due to the inherent instability of the sliding  
contact, particularly at the trailing edge of the brush.  
The commutating field cannot be adjusted to the  
commutating conditions of each section of the armature  
winding. The current-switching process should,  
therefore, be made as insensitive as possible to ✓

Card 1/6

SOV/144-59-11-2/21

Some Results of an Experimental and Theoretical Study of the  
Commutation of d.c. Machines

differences between winding sections and to instability of the commutation time. This form of process is termed commutation with a period of low current. A graph of armature current as a function of time with this kind of commutation is given in Fig.1. It will be seen that for a short period near the end of commutation the current is very low. This period of low current acts as a buffer to neutralise the disturbing factors mentioned above. A practical way of achieving this type of commutation is to use brushes that can maintain an appreciable potential difference during their transient contact with low current density at the trailing edge of the contact surface. The dynamic characteristic of the trailing edge of such brushes should be of the form plotted in Fig.2. With such a brush a period of low current will occur if the resultant e.m.f. in the commutating section fulfils the condition of expression (1). This expression is based on a consideration of the commutating circuit towards

Card 2/6

SOV/144-57-11-2/21

Some Results of an Experimental and Theoretical Study of the  
Commutation of d.c. Machines

the end of commutation, as indicated in Fig. 3. In machines whose reactive e.m.f. is large, classical straight-line commutation can take place only on the lower boundary of the region of sparkless operation. The upper limit of this region should correspond to accelerated commutation with the formation of a period of low current, as shown in Fig. 4. The above ideas were checked experimentally and were well confirmed on a 130 kW, 750 rpm generator with a simple armature winding. Typical oscillograms of current in a winding section, current in a commutator bar and transient voltage between the bar and the brush are given in Fig. 5 for the upper and lower boundaries of the sparkless zone. The oscillograms were used to determine the dynamic volt-ampere characteristics of anode- and cathode-polarised brushes, some of which are plotted in Fig. 6. These curves correspond to the assumption that the commutating e.m.f. is constant. The assumption is realistic for machines with a large reactive e.m.f. and greatly simplifies theoretical studies. The process

Card 3/6

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SOV/144-50-11-2/21

Some Results of an Experimental and Theoretical Study of the  
Commutation of d.c. Machines

can then be resolved into two parts, commutation proper and the low-current period. In the simplest case, when the brush is as wide as a commutator section the first of these two processes is described by Eq (3) and the second by Eq (4). These ideas involve a new approach to such questions as the technical specifications of brushes, evaluation of the commutating properties of different types of armature winding, and methods of calculating commutation. The shape of the volt-ampere characteristics of the brushes is important, but existing methods of determining these characteristics are generally unsatisfactory. The author's new method differs from the old one in that many pairs of brushes are used. Equipment has been made to take 24 pairs of brushes in parallel and supply them with 5000 A, d.c. A photograph of the equipment is given in Fig. 7. The current can be measured in all the brushes together, or in each individually, and it is possible to investigate the contact properties of different grades of brush under

Card 4/6

30V/144-59-11-3/21

Some Results of an Experimental and Theoretical Study of the  
Commutation of d.c. Machines

different conditions of operation. A narrow commutator strip 2 mm wide is provided for this purpose; it is insulated from the normal commutator bars and connected to a separate contact ring. All the normal commutator bars are connected to the other ring. A small d.c. voltage is then applied between the two contact rings and the current passing between the narrow commutator bar and the brush contact surface is measured with an oscilloscope. If the contact between brushes and commutator is stable, the oscilloscope records are rectangular. Oscillograms of current impulses are shown in Fig. 8 for the case of a stable contact and various applied voltages. It will be seen that the duration of the impulse does not depend on the contact voltage. Moreover the voltage is so low that ionization cannot occur, so that some doubt is thrown on the theory of ionic conductivity of the sliding contact under these conditions. The equipment may be used to determine the contact properties of different grades of brush. Dynamic volt-ampere characteristics are best determined

Card 5/6

307/144-57-11-2/ai

Some Results of an Experimental and Theoretical Study of the  
Commutation of d.c. Machines

from oscillograms of current in the commutator bars and  
of the transient voltage between the bars and the  
brushes. Investigations of the commutating properties  
of different types of armature windings will be carried  
out on two d.c. 1600 kW machines specially designed for  
this purpose. Other work going on at the Institute is  
briefly mentioned. There are 6 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy filial nauchno - issledovatel'skogo  
instituta elektrosvyaztehniki  
( Leningrad Branch of the Scientific Research Institute  
of the Electrical Industry)

Card 5/6

VEGNER, O.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Improved system for the excitation of the auxiliary poles of  
a d.c. machine. Elektrichesstvo no.10:59-62 O '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut elektromekhaniki.  
(Electric machinery--Direct current)

VEGILR, O.G.

Slide contact and current permission in collecto. (ac) lines.  
Trudy LPI no. 300; 71-6711. (L.M. 14:1)  
(Electric machinery) (Communication (Electricity))

VEGNER, Otto Germanovich; FETISOV, V.V., retsenzent; USSER, A.S., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Theory and practice of commutation in d.c. machinery] Teoriia i praktika kommutatsii mashin postoiannogo toka. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 271 p. (MIRA 14:7) (Electric machinery--Direct current) (Commutation (Electricity))

ACC NR: AP6015028 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/66/000/004/0400/0409

AUTHOR: Vegner, O. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Design of commutation and sparkless-zone width in d-c machines by means of a digital computer

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, n. 4, 1966, 400-409

TOPIC TAGS: commutation, dc machine, digital computer

ABSTRACT: Reliable calculation of commutation and sparkless-operation-zone width is possible only if instantaneous current and e.m.f. values are used and a computer is employed; a computer programming with an automatic optimization is conceivable. The results are reported of commutation calculations for a V-6-130, 130-kw, 220-v, 750-rpm, d-c generator; only two (out of six) sets of brushes were used in experiments and calculations; three series-connected winding sections with two adjacent commutator bars were commutated simultaneously. For 130-450-amp load currents, the additional currents  $I_c$  in commutating poles that ensure sparkless

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.5 + 681.142.3

ACC NR: AP6015028

operation are estimated; combined with experimental data, the sparkless zone  $I_c = f(I \log i)$  is plotted. The above method of commutation calculation based on an approximation of dynamic I-V characteristics is also in good agreement with the studies conducted by P. K. S. Wiggs (Proc. First Carbon Brush Conf., Morganite Carbon Ltd., 1961). "The author wishes to thank Candidate of technical sciences V. V. Kleymenov and Engineer A. N. Butova for their great help in calculations on a 'Minsk-1' computer." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 22 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 13May65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 ZC

VEGNER, O.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technological basis for the development of a new standard for  
electric brushes. Elektrichestvo no.2:77-83 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta elektromekhaniki.  
(Brushes, Electric--Standards)

VEGNER, O.G., kand.tekhn.nauk (Leningrad)

Some problems concerning the commutation of d.c. machinery.  
Elektricheskoye no. 5:78-83 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Electric machinery...Direct current)  
(Commutation (Electricity))

VEGNER, Otto Germanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Concerning V.P.Suvorov's article "Special features of the  
adjustment of the additional poles of electric traction motors."  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.4:472 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki.  
(Electric railway motors)

VEGNER, Otto Germanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk

Present-day theory of the commutation of d.c. machinery. Izv.vys,  
ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.3:341-346 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
elektromekhaniki.  
(Electric machinery--Direct current)

VEGNER, O.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Concerning A.S.Kurbasov's article "Power consideration in the  
theory of commutation." Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; elektromekh. 5  
(MIRA 16:1)  
no.9:1080-1082 '62.

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta elektromekhaniki.  
(Commutation (Electricity))  
(Electric machinery—Direct current)

VEGNER, O.G., kand. tekhn. nauk (Leningrad); KLEYMENOV, V.V., inzh.;  
MAGIDSON, V.V., inzh.; NAZIKYAN, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
KARASEV, M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MEDLIN, R.Ya., inzh.

Concerning A.S. Kurbasov's articles "Principles of the power theory of the commutation of d.c. machines" and "Calculation of the commutation of d.c. machines." Elektrichesstvo no.5:  
81-87 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric machinery--Direct current)  
(Kurbasov, A.S.)

VEGNER, O.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Concerning the article by A.IA. Gluskin, V.P. Stepanov, and  
A.M. Bordachenkov. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.7:47-51 J1 '63.  
(MIRA 16:8)

The essential characteristics of the system are given by the following coefficients and the values of the following quantities:

- (1) The value of the characteristic resistance, expressed as ratio of the number of the V.A.-characteristics for 1-1% of rail-current density with the current of 1 A, and coefficient  $\alpha = 10^{-3} \text{ ohm}^2$
- (2) the coefficient of stability of the working part of the D.C. circuit, determined similarly as for its initial part but certainly more accurately, since the influence of the external influences as ratio of powers set by one to another, measured over the same period of time, during which the same track as a fixed load was connected to the system.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0

VEGNER, V. G.; VEGNER, O. G.

"Electric Welding of I-Beams," Avtogennoye Delo (1950) No 5, pp 22/24.

B-73331, 1 Apr 54

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"

VEGOROVA, A.I.

3656. VEGOROVA, A.I. Pen'ko-dzbutovyye izdeziya. M., Izd-vo Tsentrosoyuza, 1954.  
108s. s ill. 20sm. (B-ka tovaroveda raypotrecsoyuza). 10,000ekz. 2r. 60k.-  
(54-57893) p. 677.1.06† 677.71.06

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 3, 1955

VGRIN, L.D.

Direct spectra of topological spaces. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.1:  
Mat., mekh. 16 no.4:20-24 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Kafedra vysshey geometrii i topologii Moskovskogo universiteta.  
(Topology)

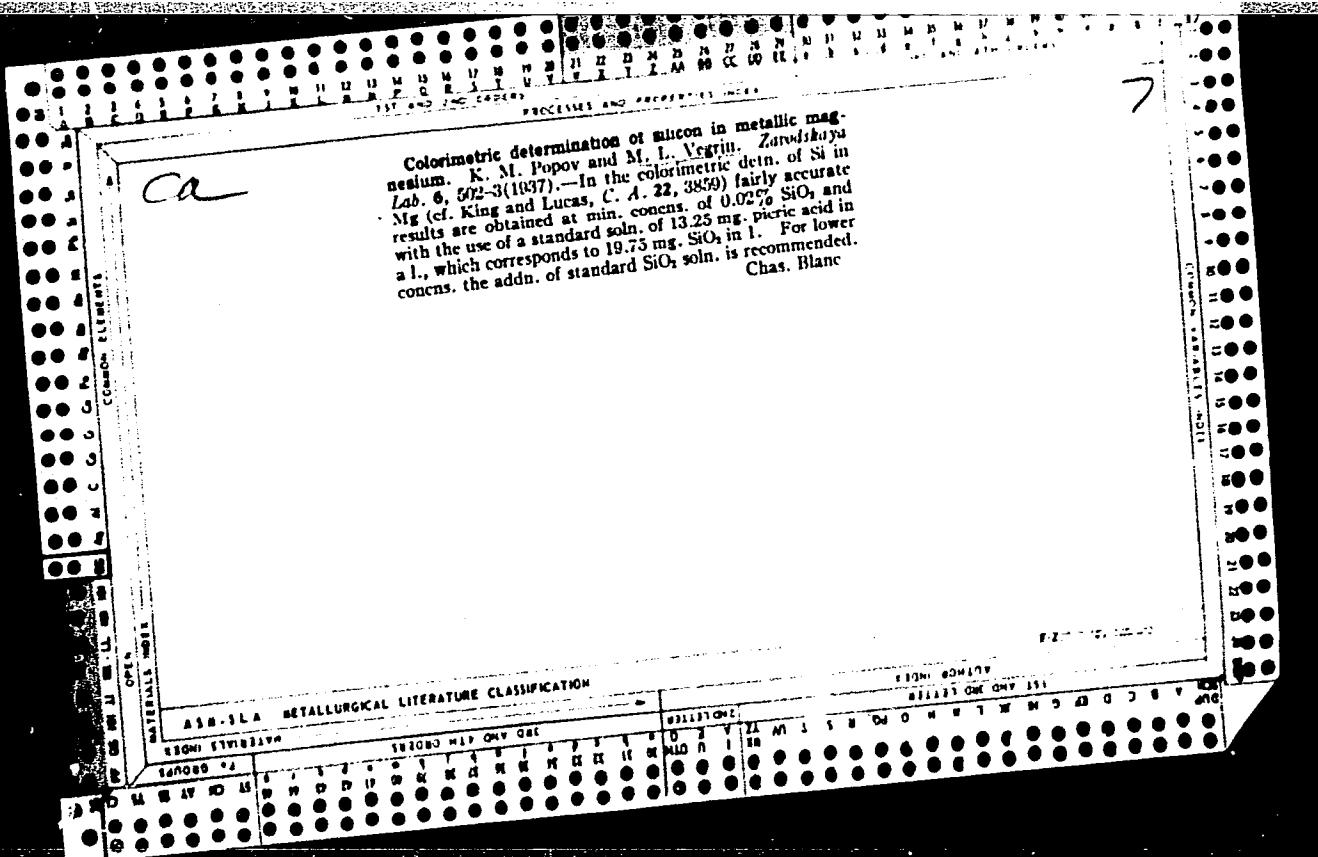
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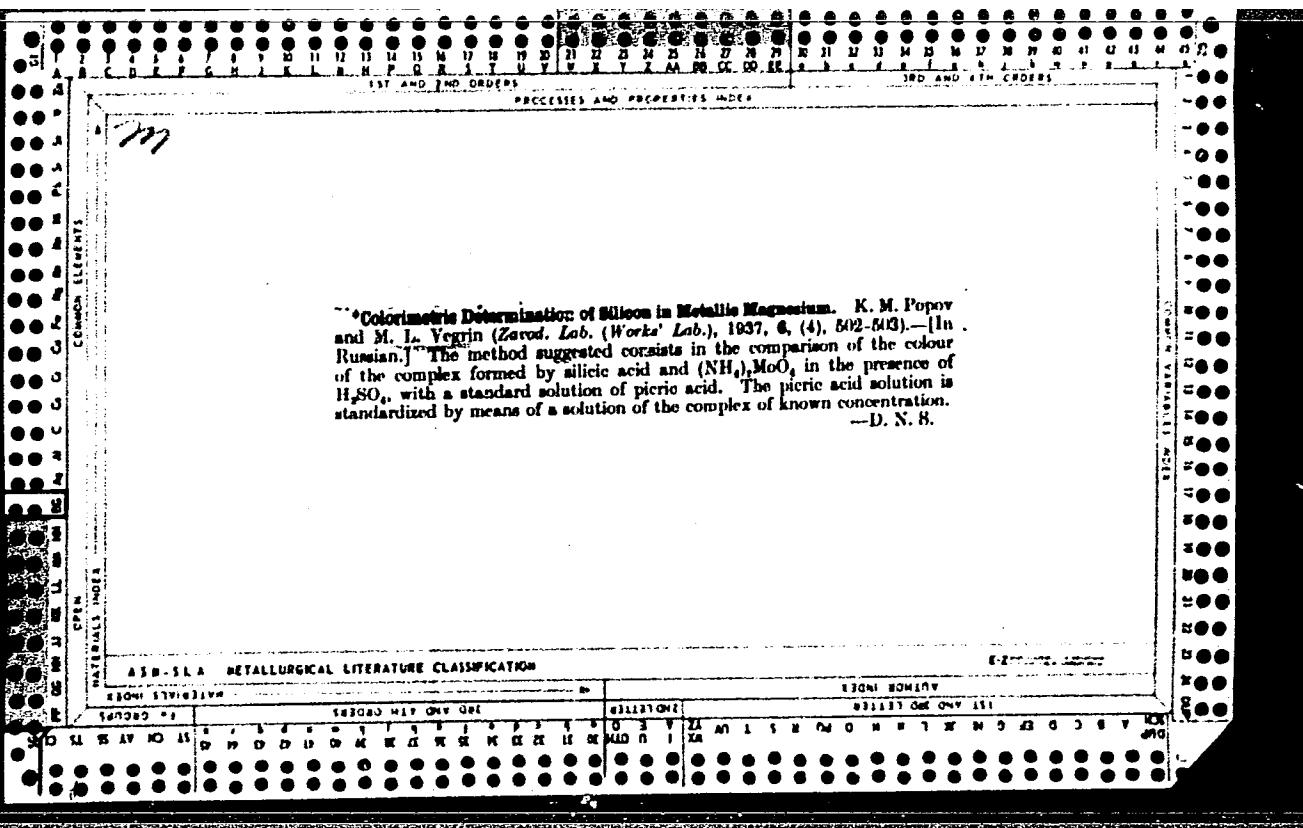
*W/3*

**Estimation of Silicon in Metallic Aluminum.** K. M. Popov and M. I. Vagin (*Zavod. Lab. (Works' Lab.)*, 1938, 7, 1432-1433; *Chem. Zentral.* 1939, III, 11).—P. and V. re-tested the various methods for the determination of silicon in metallic aluminum, and found the alkaline method of Callendar (*Met. Ind. (J. Inst. Metals)*, 1938, 63, 30) to be the most exact and reliable. This method, somewhat modified by P. and V., is described.

1943

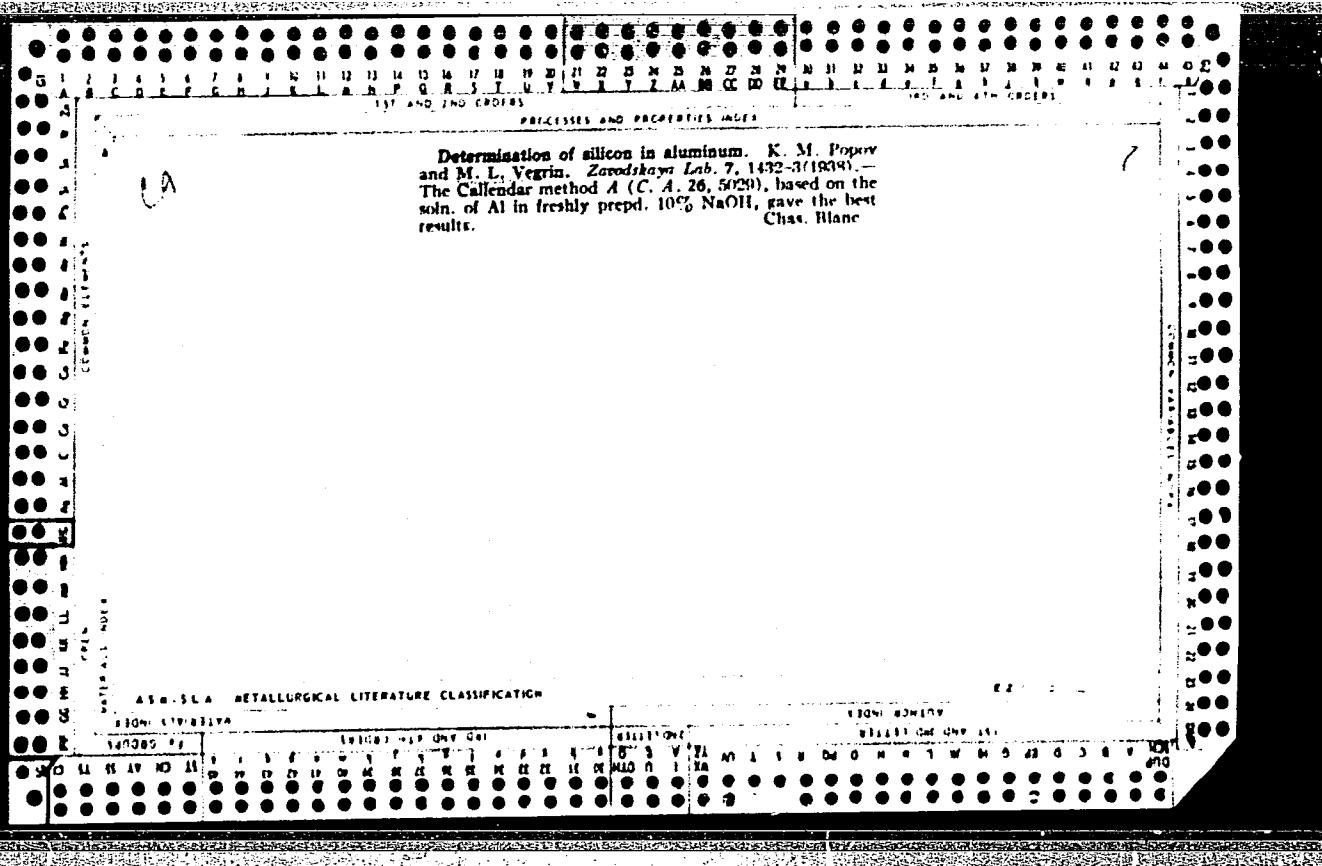
\*Determination of Calcium in Metallic Magnesium. K. A. Vasil'ev and M. L. Vegin (Zavod. Lab. (Works' Lab.), 1941, 8, 627-628; Akad. Nauk, Reford. Zhar., 1941, 6, 81; C. abs., 1943, 27, 1666).—[In Russian.] The method proposed for determining Ca in metallic Mg is based on the difference in the solubilities of CaO and MgO in water. Dissolve 5 grm. of the sample in  $\text{HNO}_3$  (1 : 1), evaporate the solution, add 30 grm. of crystalline  $\text{H}_3\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ , evaporate to dryness on a sand bath, transfer to a Pt dish, ignite first slowly, then at 800°-1000° C. in a muffle furnace for 1.5 hrs., cool, transfer the precipitate to a settling vessel containing 500 c.c. of  $\text{CO}_2$ -free water and 6 c.c. of pulped paper, shake periodically during 30 minutes. Let the solution stand, decant, and treat the precipitate with water. Neutralize the decanted solutions containing all the CaO and a part of the MgO, with HCl, precipitate the Ca with  $\text{H}_4\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$  and  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ , and add sufficient  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  to make neutral to methyl red. Filter, wash with hot water, and ignite to CaO.





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CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"



**Determination of silicon in magnesium and its alloys.**  
 K. A. Vasil'ev and M. I. Vegrin. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 7, 203-7 (1939).—It is experimentally shown that in the conventional detns. of Si in Mg and its alloys by decompr. w/ mineral acids up to 20% Si is lost in the form of volatile silanes formed by silicides. Results accurate to 0.0018% Si can be obtained by the following method. To a 5-g. sample in 100 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O add 100 ml. of 25% NH<sub>4</sub>Cl soln., with Br in 4 portions and evap. until the NH<sub>4</sub>OH odor disappears. Introduce into the cold soln. 120 ml. of 31% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and evap. to fuming. Dissolve the residue in water, cool and filter. Evap. the filtrate to fuming and filter. Unite the 2 filter residues and proceed with the detn. of SiO<sub>2</sub> as usual. Chas. Blanc

Chas. Blanc

## ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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**CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"**

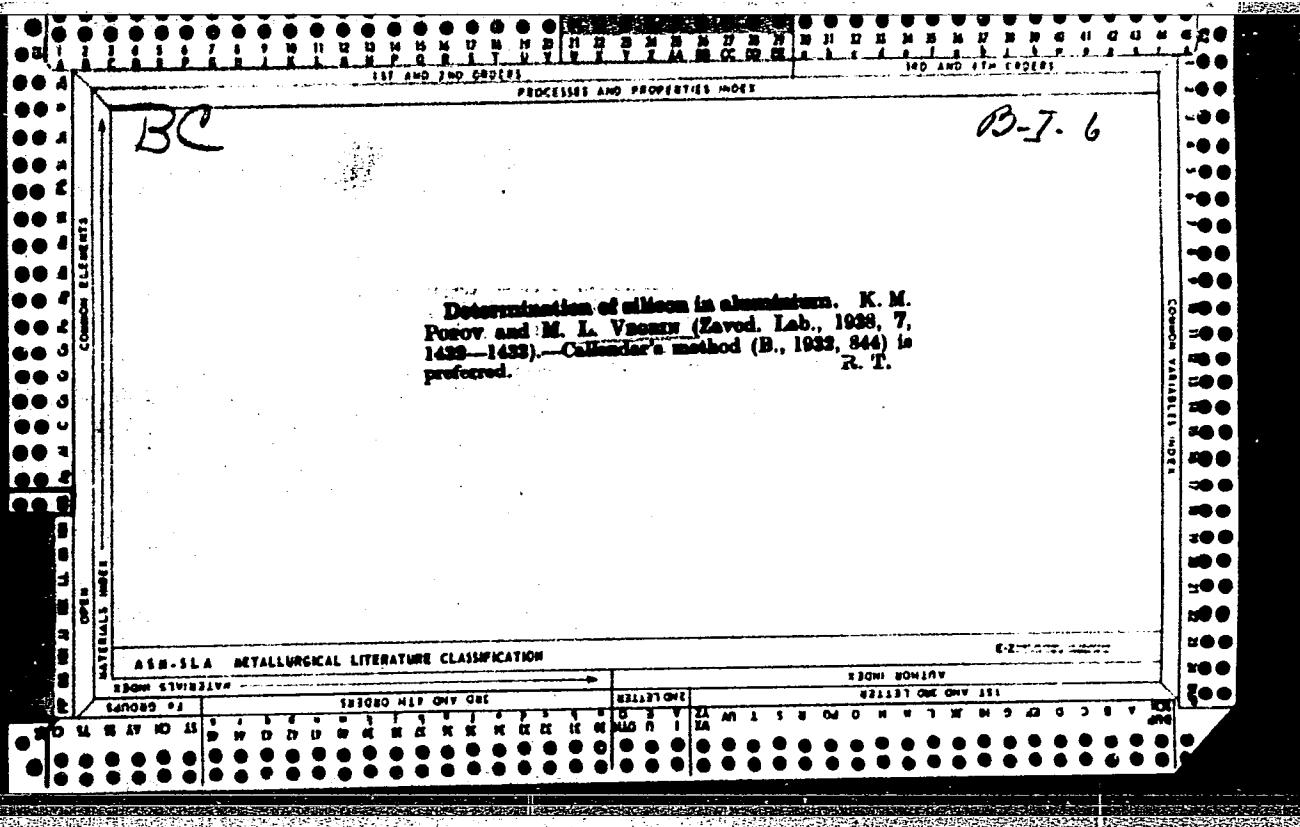
Bc

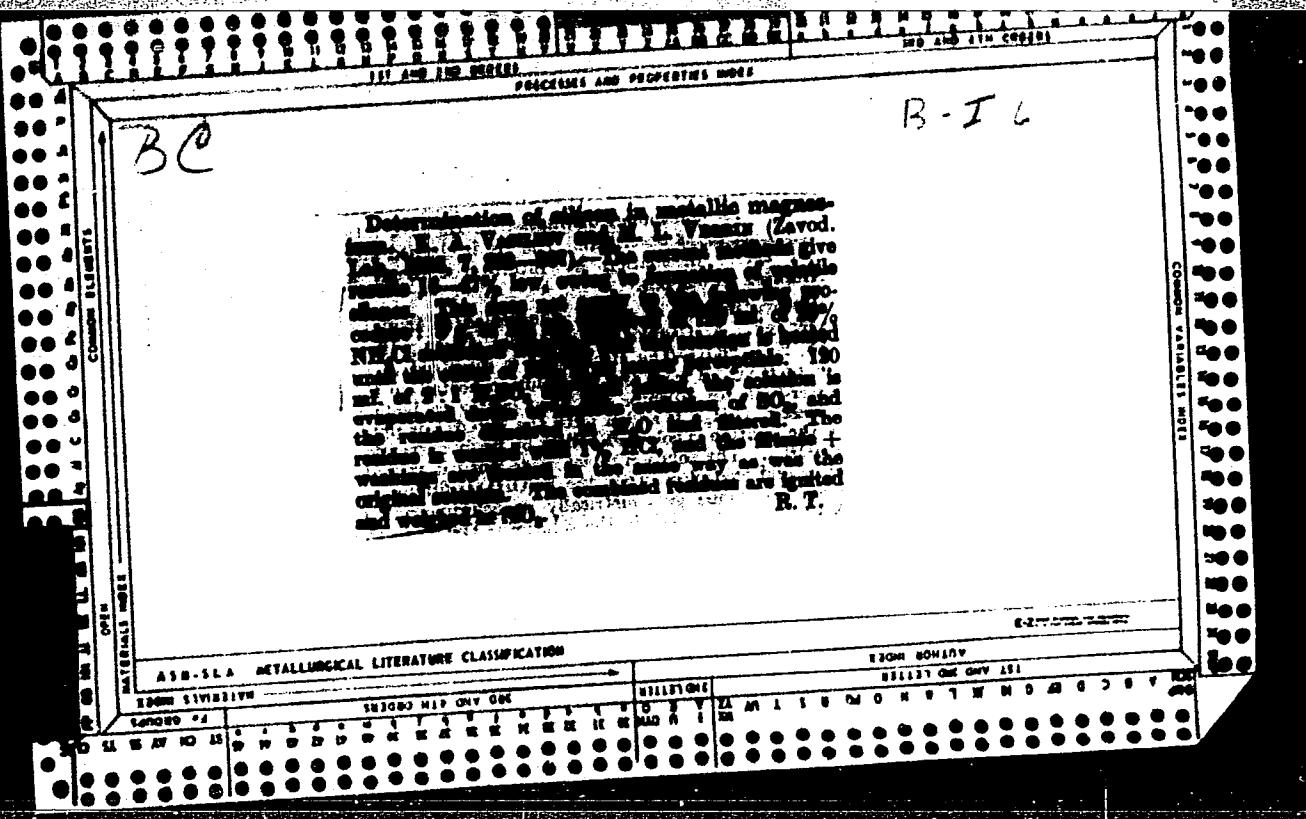
B-I-6

COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SILICON IN METALLIC MAGNESIUM.  
K. M. Popov and M. L. Vegrin (Zavod Lab., 1937, 6,  
502-503).

5 g. of Mg are dissolved in 100 ml. of conc.  $\text{HNO}_3$ , 50 ml. of solution are neutralised (phenolphthalein) with aq.  $\text{NH}_3$ , 5 ml. each of 5%  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{MoO}_4$  and 10%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  are added, and the coloration is compared with that of 0.001325% picric acid [ $= 0.001975\% \text{SiO}_2$ ]. Trustworthy results are not obtained when the solution contains  $< 30 \text{ mg.-\%}$  of  $\text{SiO}_2$ .

R.T.





VEGRZHIN, Zh.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5975

International Institute of Welding

XII kongress Mezhdunarodnogo instituta svarki, 29 iyunya - 5 iyulya 1959 v g.  
Opatii (Twelfth Annual Assembly of the International Institute of Welding,  
Opatija, June 29 - July 5, 1959) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 359 p. 3000  
copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Natsional'nyy komitet SSSR po svarke.

Ed. (Title page): G. A. Maslov, Docent; Translated from English, French,  
and Serbo-Croatian by N. S. Aborenkova, K. N. Belyayev, E. P. Bogacheva,  
L. A. Borisova, K. V. Zvegintseva, V. S. Minavichev, and M. M. Shelechnik;  
Managing Ed. for Literature on the Hot-Working of Metals: S. Ya. Golovin,  
Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for welding specialists and  
the technical personnel of various production and repair shops.

Card 1/1

## Twelfth Annual Assembly (Cont.)

SOV/5975

COVERAGE: The collection contains abridged reports presented and discussed at the Twelfth Annual Assembly of the International Institute of Welding. Reports deal with problems of welding and related processes used in repair work, repair techniques, and the problems arising in connection with the nature of the base and filler materials. Examples of repairing various parts are given, and the organization of repair operations in workshops and under field conditions is discussed. Economic aspects of welding and related processes as used in repair work are analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:[Only Soviet and Soviet-bloc reports are given here]

5

## Foreword

PART I. THE STUDY OF REPAIR-WORK TECHNIQUES  
(PROCESSES, METHODS, PREPARATION, HEATING, AND  
OTHER TYPES OF PROCESSING CONTROL)

36

Myuntsner, L. (Czechoslovakia). Welding of Broken Crankshafts

Card 2/8

Twelfth Annual Assembly (Cont.)

SOV/5975

Genkin, I. Z., and A. F. Zolotarskiy (USSR). Increasing the  
Strength and Extending the Service Life of Welded Rails and Frogs 172

Vegrzhin, Zh. (Poland). Alloying Fluxes for Restoring Parts by  
Submerged Arc Welding 182

Chikara, M. (Yugoslavia). Thermite Welding in Restoring Rails;  
Certain Characteristics Obtained in Testing Welded Joints 224

PART III. TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF PARTS RECLAMATION  
(ROLLING STOCK, SHIP STRUCTURES, MINING AND METALLURGICAL  
EQUIPMENT, MACHINES, AND TOOLS)

Vrana, B. (Czechoslovakia). Practices in the Repair of Cutting  
Tools With the Use of Welding Processes 291

Card 5/9

VETRO, J.

In general about mining coal at great depths. p. 214.  
TECHNICKA PRACE, Bratislava, Vol. 7, no. 5, June 1955.

SO: Monthly List of West European Acquisitions, (EEL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,  
Uncl.

VEGUNI, A.T.

Tectonic position of Azizbekov and Sisian Districts, Armenia,  
Trudy Arm.geol.upr. no.1:115-124 '57. (MIRA 12:1)  
(Azizbekov District--Geology, Structural)  
(Sisian District--Geology, Structural)

VREGUNI, A.T.

Perlite deposits in Armenia. Razved. i okh.nedr 24 no.11:  
16-21 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Armyanskoye geoupravleniye.  
(Armenia--Perlite (Mineral))

AUTHOR: Vequni, A.T.

SOV/132-58-11-5/17

TITLE: The Deposits of Perlite in Armenia (Mestorozhdeniya perlita v Armenii)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, Nr 11, pp 16 - 21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until recently there were no known perlitic deposits in the USSR, but in 1954 the author discovered in the upper part of the Vorotan river in Armenia, large accumulations of acid volcanic rocks with perlitic structure. This mineral plays an important part in many branches of the industry abroad. The Vorotan deposits are formed of a series of volcanogenic rocks, composed of liparitic obsidians, perlites and perlitic pumices. Their chemical composition is almost similar (table 1). Laboratory tests also showed that all rocks of perlitic structure swell up 8 to 10 times when submitted to heating at 1,000-1,100°. Though these deposits are placed far from any railways, the author nevertheless feels that their exploitation would be profitable. There are 2 tables,

Card 1/2

The Deposits of Perlite in Armenia

SOV/132-58-11-5/17

1 map and 6 Soviet references

ASSOCIATION: Armyanskoye geolupravleniye (The Armenian Geological Administration)

Card 2/2

VEGUNI, A.T.

On the volcanogenic Oligocene of southern Armenia. Dokl.  
AN Arm.SSR 30 no.3:157-162 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

I. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete  
Ministrov Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavлено akad. AN Armyanskoy  
SSR S.S.Mkrtyanom.  
(Armenia--Rocks, Igneous)

MALKHASYAN, E.G., kand.geol.-mineral.. nauk; VEGUNI, A.T.

Perlite in Transcaucasia. Priroda 47 no.8:91-92 Ag '58.  
(MIRA 11:9)

1.Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.  
(Transcaucasia--Perlite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"

SOV-26-58-8-20/51

AUTHORS: VEGUNI, A.T.  
Malkhasyan, E.G., Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences; Veguni, A.T.

TITLE: The Perlite of the Transcaucasus (Perlit Zakavkaz'ya)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 8, pp 91-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Perlite is a glass-like silicic volcanic rock which is used as a filler refractory cement, roof covers, plastics, asphalt mixtures, as a filter for cleaning food products, packing material, and for improving soil conditions in agriculture. It is important that the water content be between 2-5%. A higher water content destroys the structure during heating. In the Caucasus this mineral is found in the upper part of the river Vorotan in the Sisiansk district, Armenia, and near the health resort Istisu in Azerbaydzhan. Its water content is 2.5 - 3.5%.

Card 1/2 There is 1 photo.

The Perlite of the Transcaucasus

SOV-26-58-8-20/51

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR  
(Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences  
of the Azerbaydzhan SSR)

1. Pearlite--Applications    2. Pearlite--Sources    3. Pearlite  
...Properties

Card 2/2

15-1957-3-2635

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,  
p 14 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Veguni, A. T.

TITLE: The Oligocene of Southern Armenia (Ob. oligo-  
tsene yuzhnay Armenii)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. tr. Yerevansk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 13,  
pp 11-18

ABSTRACT: On the basis of work in 1954-55, the author has sub-  
divided the Tertiary volcanic formations of southern  
Armenia as a whole and of the basins of the Arpa and  
Vorotan Rivers in particular. He has also determined  
their age more precisely. The Tertiary rocks of south-  
ern Armenia consist of volcanic-sedimentary deposits  
of Eocene age, developed in the middle and upper courses  
of the Arpa River. They are characterized by Nummulites  
perforatus de Montf., N. gizehensis Forsk, and other  
fossils. Oligocene sedimentary rocks occur in small  
areas along the middle course of the Arpa, where they

Card 1/2

The Oligocene of Southern Armeniya (Armenia) (Cont.) 15-1957-3-2635

contain Nummulites intermedius d'Arch in addition to other forms. Fossil plants are found in the Oligocene beds of the Sisian region. According to the author, volcanic Oligocene deposits, first distinguished here by K.N. Paffengol'ts (Zap. Vseross. mineralog. o-va, 1938, vol 4, XVII, Nr 2), are absent. Volcanic rocks that have been referred to the Oligocene actually belong to two separate sequences of different ages: (1) Eocene, lithologically very similar to the underlying beds, which are known to be Eocene, and differentiated from them not by a basal conglomerate, but by an intraformational tuff-conglomerate; and (2) upper Miocene, weakly deformed, composed of more acidic rocks and overlying the Eocene rocks with an angular unconformity. The absence of Oligocene volcanic rocks, not only in southern Armenia but also in Georgia, Azerbaydzhan, and Turkey, is a consequence of the distinctive history of the structural development of the Asian foreland during the Tertiary as exemplified by the strong Pyrenean phase of folding which occurred before lower Oligocene time. During the entire Oligocene the area was being uplifted actively.

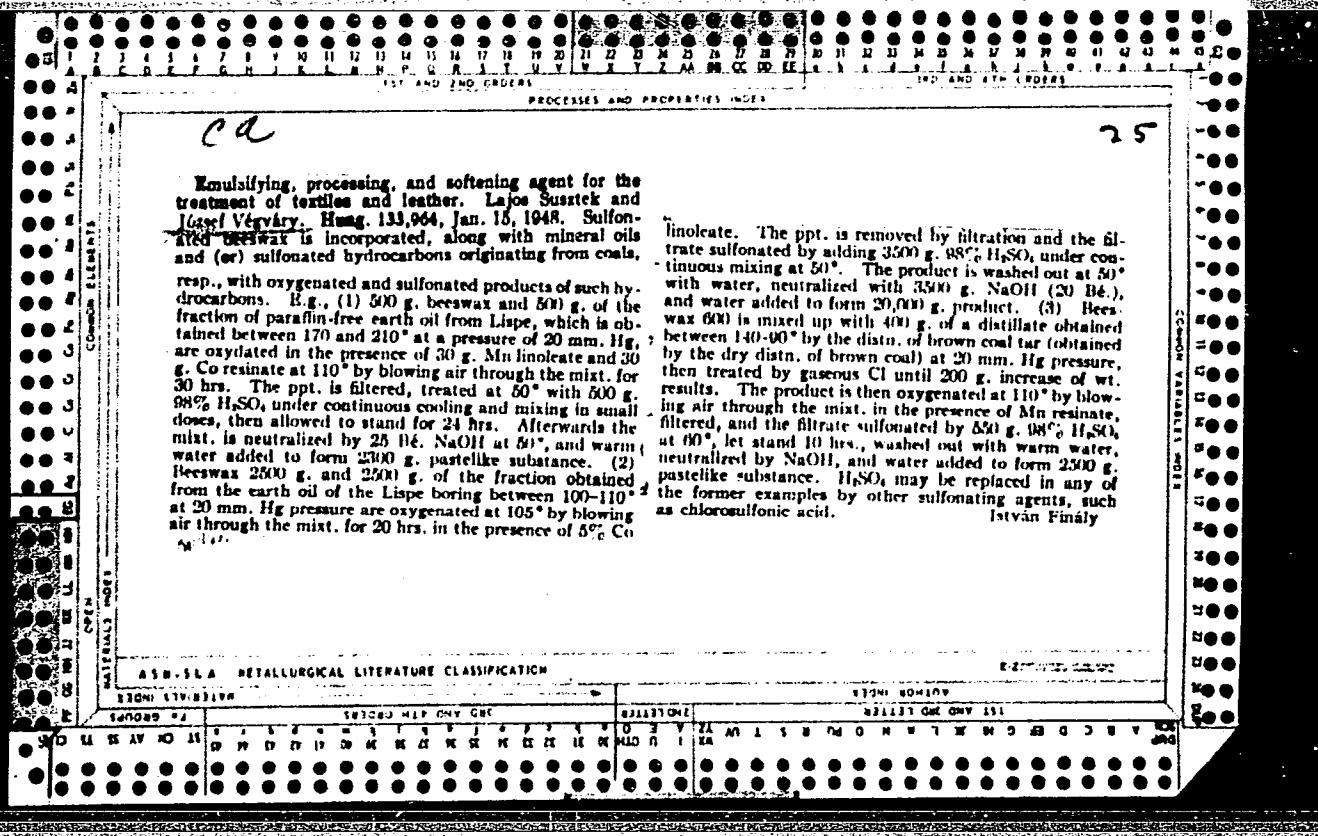
N.N.B.

Card 2/2

Emulsifying, processing, and softening agent for the treatment of textiles and leather. Lajos Sussek and József Végyáry. Hung. 133,964, Jan. 18, 1948. Sulfonated beeswax is incorporated, along with mineral oils and (or) sulfonated hydrocarbons originating from coal, resp., with oxygenated and sulfonated products of such hydrocarbons. E.g., (1) 500 g. beeswax and 500 g. of the fraction of paraffin-free earth oil from Lispe, which is obtained between 170 and 210° at a pressure of 20 mm. Hg, are oxidized in the presence of 30 g. Mn linoleate and 30 g. Co rosinate at 110° by blowing air through the mixt. for 30 hrs. The ppt. is filtered, treated at 50° with 500 g. 98%  $H_2SO_4$  under continuous cooling and mixing in small doses, then allowed to stand for 24 hrs. Afterwards the mixt. is neutralized by 25 Nc NaOH at 80°, and warm water added to form 2300 g. pastelike substance. (2) Beeswax 2500 g. and 2500 g. of the fraction obtained from the earth oil of the Lispe boring between 100-110° at 20 mm. Hg pressure are oxygenated at 105° by blowing air through the mixt. for 20 hrs. in the presence of 5% Co

linoleate. The ppt. is removed by filtration and the filtrate sulfonated by adding 3500 g. 98%  $H_2SO_4$  under continuous mixing at 50°. The product is washed out at 80° with water, neutralized with 3500 g. NaOH (20 Ba%), and water added to form 2000 g. product. (3) Beeswax 600 is mixed up with 400 g. of a distillate obtained between 140-160° by the distn. of brown coal tar (obtained by the dry distn. of brown coal) at 20 mm. Hg pressure, then treated by gaseous Cl until 200 g. increase of wt. results. The product is then oxygenated at 110° by blowing air through the mist, in the presence of Mn resinate, filtered, and the filtrate sulfonated by 850 g. 98%  $H_2SO_4$  at 60°, let stand 10 hrs., washed out with warm water, neutralized by NaOH, and water added to form 2500 g. pastelike substance.  $H_2SO_4$  may be replaced in any of the former examples by other sulfonating agents, such as chlorosulfonic acid.

István Finály



15-A

CA

Plant insecticides. Argola Vegyészeti Kft., Budapest, Hung. 133,390, Aug. 17, 1947. An insecticide contains colloidal Ag, or a Ag compd. adsorbed on finely dispersed carbon; (1) 28 g. 60% colloidal Ag is mixed with some water, 402 g. very finely ground charcoal powder and 10 g. sulfonated lauryl alc. are added, and the mixt. is added to 100 l. water or 100 l. 1% Zn or Al sulfate neutralized by milk of lime; (2) 375 g. very finely ground bone black is mixed with 10 g. sulfonated lauryl alc. and 15  $\text{AgNO}_3$  dissolved in water, and 100 l. lime contg. Zn sulfate is added. Other fungicidal or insecticidal agents may be added. Hung. 133,391. Chlorinated quinones are the active agents. E.g., (1) a mixt. of 200 g. chloranil, 780 g. carrier substance (powd.  $\text{CaCO}_3$ , kaolin, bentonite, etc.) and 20 g. wetting agent potassium soap, sulfonated alc., etc. is used as a seed disinfectant; (2) 250 g. chloranil, 720 g. carrier, and 30 g. wetting agent are dissolved in 100 l. water to give a spray against *Peromyscus* or *Fusidodium*; (3) 250 g. chloranil and 5 g. wetting agent are mixed with 100 l. 1% Al, Zn, Fe, or Mg sulfate neutralized with lime to form a spray; (4) 1000 g. chloranil and 20 g. wetting agent are mixed together and 600 g. of this mixt. is added to 100 l. water contg. 250 g. wetting agent to give a spray against *Peromyscus*, grape moths, and leaf lice. István Finsz

## ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION NUMBER

SUBDIVISION NUMBER

SERIAL NUMBER

DATE OF PUBLICATION

NAME OF PUBLISHER

COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION

NAME OF LANGUAGE

NAME OF PAPER

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

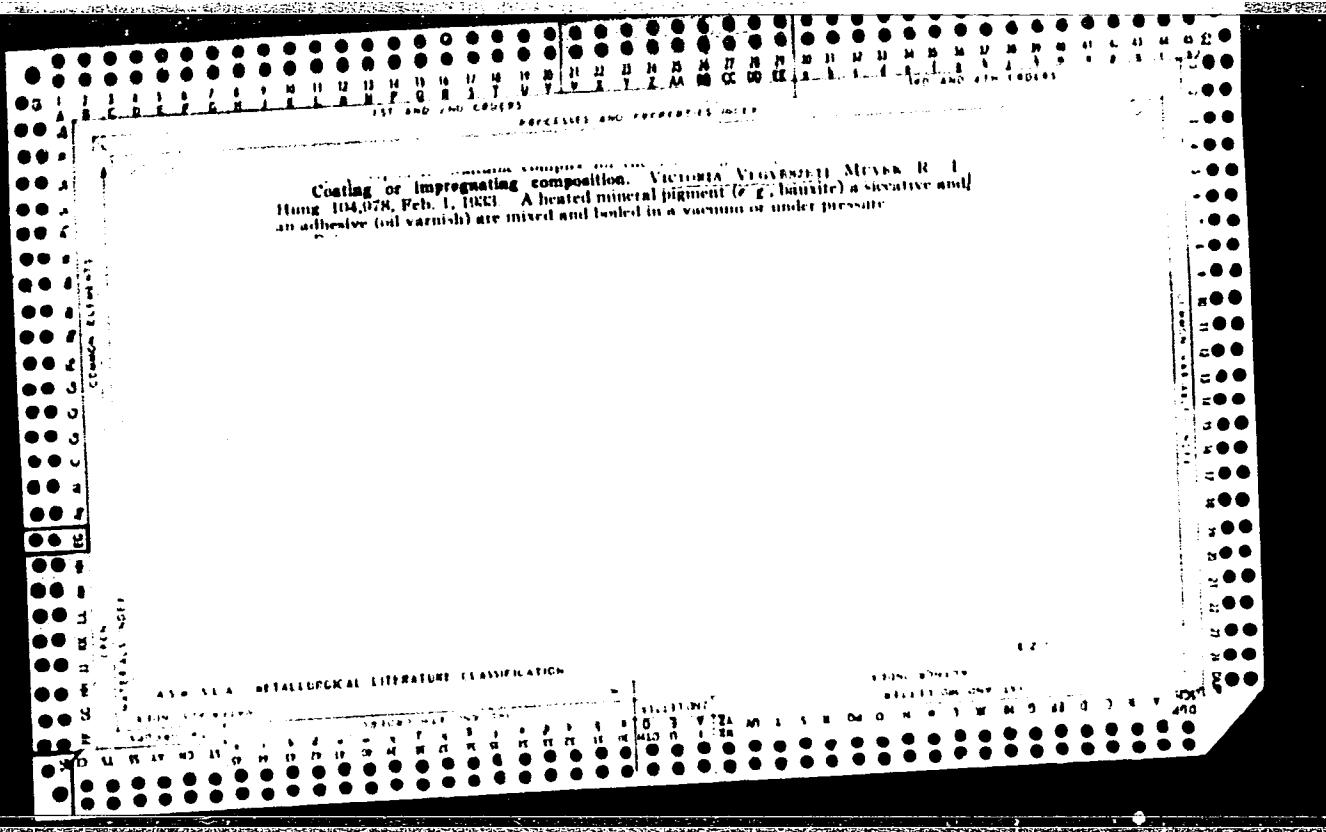
CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0

Electrolytic apparatus. Richter, Gedon, Végyészeti Gyár R. T. (György Bruckner and András Kramli, inventors). Hung. 119,452, Nov. 13, 1938. The anode and cathode areas are sep'd. by two diaphragms. Structural details are shown.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

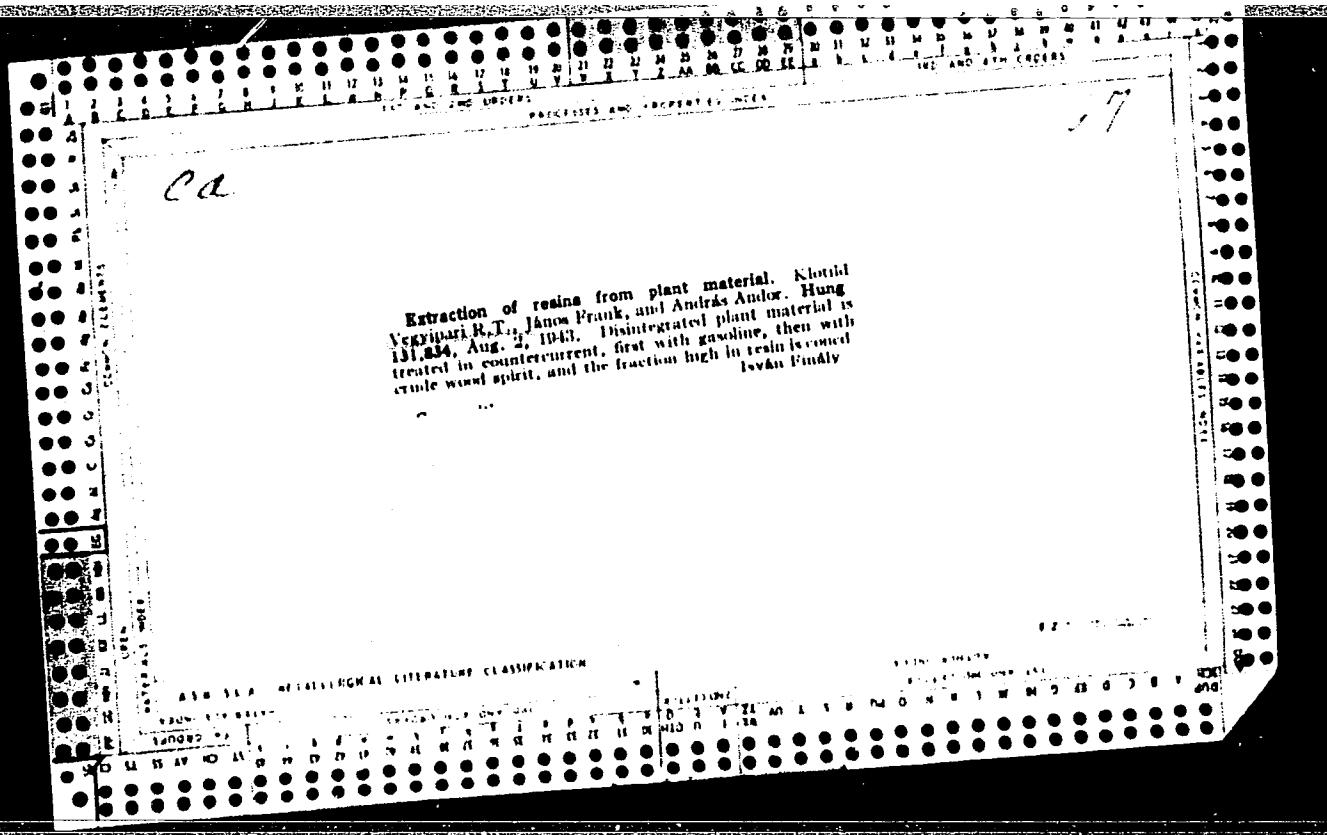
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"



C.A.

Butadiene. Magyar Vegyiművek R. T. Hung. 136-545, June 15, 1948. Alc. butylene glycol, prep'd. according to Hung. 135,944, is led through a container filled with dehydrating catalyst, prep'd. according to Hung. 130,896, and the formed ethylene is sep'd. Raw alc. butylene glycol 1 kg. is lead through a catalyst contg. phosphate previously heated to 180-300°. The product obtained by the hydrogenation of 800 g. raw aldol and 500 g. HgOII is available as raw alc. butylene glycol. The yield of butadiene was 170-190 g. in a cooler at -30 to -40°, the gasometer, located after the cooler, sep'd. 320-350 g. ethy'ene. 1. Finally



ARAKELYAN, R.A.; VEGUNI, A.T.; BAL'YAN, S.P.; SAYADYAN, Yu.V.;  
ASRATYAN, V.P.; BAGDASARYAN, G.P.; MALKHASYAN, E.G.;  
ARUTYUNYAN, A.R.; ARUTCHYAN, A.G., red.; ASLANYAN, A.I., red.;  
COGINYAN, V.Y., red.; GUILYAN, E.Kh., red.; KAZARYAN, S.V., red.;  
MKRTCHYAN, K.A., red.; TSAMERYAN, P.P., red.

[Study of the geology of the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskia izu-  
chennost' SSSR. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Arm. SSR Vol.48. No.1.  
(MIRA 18:6)  
1964. 157 p.

VEGUNI, H. T.

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

D

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya. No 6, 1957, 1894.

Author : G.P. Bagdasaryan, A.T. Veguni.

Inst : Academy of Sciences of Armenian SSR.

Title : Lithology and Conditions of Formation of Paleocene Deposits on Khvalynskiy Right Bank of Volga.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN ArmSSR. Fiz-Matem., Yestestv. i Tekhn. N., 1956, 9, No 4, 33-54.

Abstract : The comparison of results of chemical analyses of investigated sands and sandstones shows an extreme similarity of their chemical composition. The same was found at the comparison of their skeletal and mineralogical compositions. On these grounds the author surmises that the genesis of sandstones has been connected with the diagenesis of sands.

Card 1/1

-54-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0

VEGUNI, A T

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"

VEGUNI, A. T.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Stratigraphy of paleogenic deposits of the basins of the Arp and Vorotan Rivers (Armenian SSR)." Leningrad, 1961. 26 pp; page of tables; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ imeni A. A. Zhdanov, Board of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources under the Council of Ministers Armenian SSR); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 209)

BALYAN, S.P.; VENUNI, V.T.

Paleogeography of the Lake Sevan Basin and new prospects for the  
use of Lake Sevan water resources [in Armenian with summary in  
Russian]. Nauch. trudy Erev. un. 63:105-116 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Yerevanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy  
geografii.  
(Sevan, Lake--Water resources development)  
(Sevan region--Paleogeography)

VEGVARI, Janosne, dr.; NAVRADY, Hugone

Model designing in the fur industry. Bor cipo 12 no.2:55-57 Mr '62.

1. Pannonia Szormekikeszito es Konfekcionalo Vallalat

VEGVARI, Jeno

Silciculture in the Pilis Mountains. Erdö 13 no. 2: 49-52  
F '64.

1. Pilisi Allami Erdoganzdasag igazgatoja, Esztergom.

VEGVARI, Karoly, okleveles banyamernok, egyetemi adjunktus

Investigation of the production output and economy of the longwall system. Bany lap 95 no.12:821-825 D '62.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyesem, Banyamuvelestani Tanszek, Miskolc.

VEGVARI, Karoly, okleveles banyamernok, egyetemi adjunktus

Determining the rate of advance pertaining to the optimum dimensions of the longwall system by means of a successive approximation. Bany lap 96 no.6:364-368 Je '63.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Banyamuvelestani Tanszek,  
Miskolc.

VEGVARI, L.

Bertaian Szekely; a profile. p. 489. TERMESZET ES TARSADALOM. Budapest.  
Vol. 114, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2, Feb. 1956

VEGVARI, Rezsone

Explanatory dictionary for agricultural water economy.  
Hidrologiai kozlony 45 no.3:143-3 of cover Mr '65.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Water Resources Development,  
Budapest.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0

GYULAI, Alajos, okl.gepeszmernok; VEGYIMUVEKET Tervezo Vallalat

Safety equipments and their control at gas firing machinery.  
Ipari Energiaigazgazdalkodas 2 no.11:256-259 N '61.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"

VEHBIU, U., kand.i shk. mjek.

Some data on congenital syphilis. Bul. univ. shtet. Tirane [Mjek]  
2:33-41 '63.

1. Katedra e nevripsikjatrise, Universitetit Shteteror te Tiranes.

VEHBIU, U., kand. i Shk. Mjek.

Some data on congenital syphilis. Bul. univ. shtet. Tirane [Mjek]  
2:33-41 '63.

1. Katedra e nevropsikjatrise (Shefi i Katedres prof. Kh.Gjata),  
Universitetit Shteteror te Tiranes.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0

GJATA, Xh., prof.; PAPARISTO, F., docent; VEHBIU, U., Kand. i Shkencave  
Mjekesore

A case of toxic encephalitis due to snake bite. Bul. univ. shtet.  
Tirane [Mjek] 2:63-65 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0

GJATA, Xh., prof.; PAPARISTO, F., doc.; VEHBIU, U., kand.i shk. mje.

A case of tixico-encephalitis due to snake bite. Bul. univ. shtet.  
Tirane [Mjek] 2:63-65 '63.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001859230003-0"

VEHBI, V  
VEKHBI, Ul'vi [Vehbi , Ulvi]

Psychosis related to congenital syphilis (schizophrenic variation).  
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 59 no.3:348-350 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra psikhonevrologii Albanskogo universiteta.  
(SCHIZOPHRENIA, etiol. & pathogeh.  
syphilis, congen ( Rus ))  
(SYPHILIS, CONGENITAL, compl.  
schizophrenia ( Rus ))

N. VEHOV

"A method for creating seed producing stands." Tr. from the Russian. p. 21.  
(ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETICE. SERIA SILVICULTURA-INDUSTRIA LEMLUI SI A HARTEL,  
Vol. 7, seria a II-a, No. 13, May/June 1952, Bucuresti, Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

COUNTRY : Poland E-3  
CATEGORY : Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic  
Substances  
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 24 1959, No. 86257

AUTHOR : Veibel S.  
INET. :  
TITLE : Analysis of Organic Compounds Based on  
Determination of Functional Groups.

ORG. PUB. : Chem. analit., 1958, 3, No 3-4, 207-221

ABSTRACT : A review of methods of determination of  
hydroxy-compounds, carboxylic acids, oxo-compounds, and  
amines. Bibliography 36 references. -- N. Turkevich.

CARD:

118

VEIBEL, St. prof.

New methods for functional organic analysis. Spisanie BAM 6 no.3:  
52-69 '61.

1. Direktor na Instituta po organichna khimiia pri Politehnika, Copenhagen.

VEIBEL, S.

Organic analysis based on functional groups. In German. p. 207.

CHEMIA ANALITYCZNA. (Komisja Analityczna Polaskiej Akademii Nauk i Naczeln Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 3, no. 3/4 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

1  
m. 160°. I were prep'd. by 3 different methods. (A) heating 2.10 g. III salt of PhCH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H 1 hr. to 210-25°, dissolving the molten mass in a small amt. of CHCl<sub>3</sub>, washing the soln. subsequently with *N* HCl, 5% NaHCO<sub>3</sub> soln., and H<sub>2</sub>O and evap'g the solvent gave 1.8 g. of a residue which yielded, when recrystallized from EtOH + Et<sub>2</sub>O, 1.4 g. of I.

As a result, *Compound I* is

— 4-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl, m. 135-6°. Also prep. were I [R = H, Ph(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], m. 72-3° (aq. MeOH), yield 60%; I' [R = H, X = Ph(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>], m. 112-13°, 45%; V (R = H, X = H, m. 157-8° (MeOH), 75%. (C) Adding dropwise a soln. of 5.0 g. Me<sub>2</sub>CPhCOCl in 3 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> to a vigorously stirred mixt. of 5.25 g. II in 210 ml. C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> and 60 ml. 0.5N NaOH stirring *without* warming, sptg. the C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> layer, 0.5N NaOH stirring *without* warming, sptg. the C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> layer, and with H<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>O and evap-  
ing with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, was sptg. with H<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>O and evap-  
ing with C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, gave I, R = H, X = PhCOMe, m. 13°.

The solvents gave 8.4 g. I, R = H, X = PhCOMe, m. 13° (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>). Also prep. was I, R = H, X = PhCH<sub>3</sub>, m. 8° (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>). Also prep. was I, R = H, X = Ph, m. 145° (MeOH). Reducing "d" of I (R = H, X = Ph, 145° MeOH, 90%), 1 hr. in 10% H<sub>2</sub> over Pt-C, 1 hr. in 10% H<sub>2</sub> over Pt-C, 1 hr. in 10% H<sub>2</sub> over Pt-C, and upgt. the C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, gave I, R = H, X = H, m. 13° (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).

3

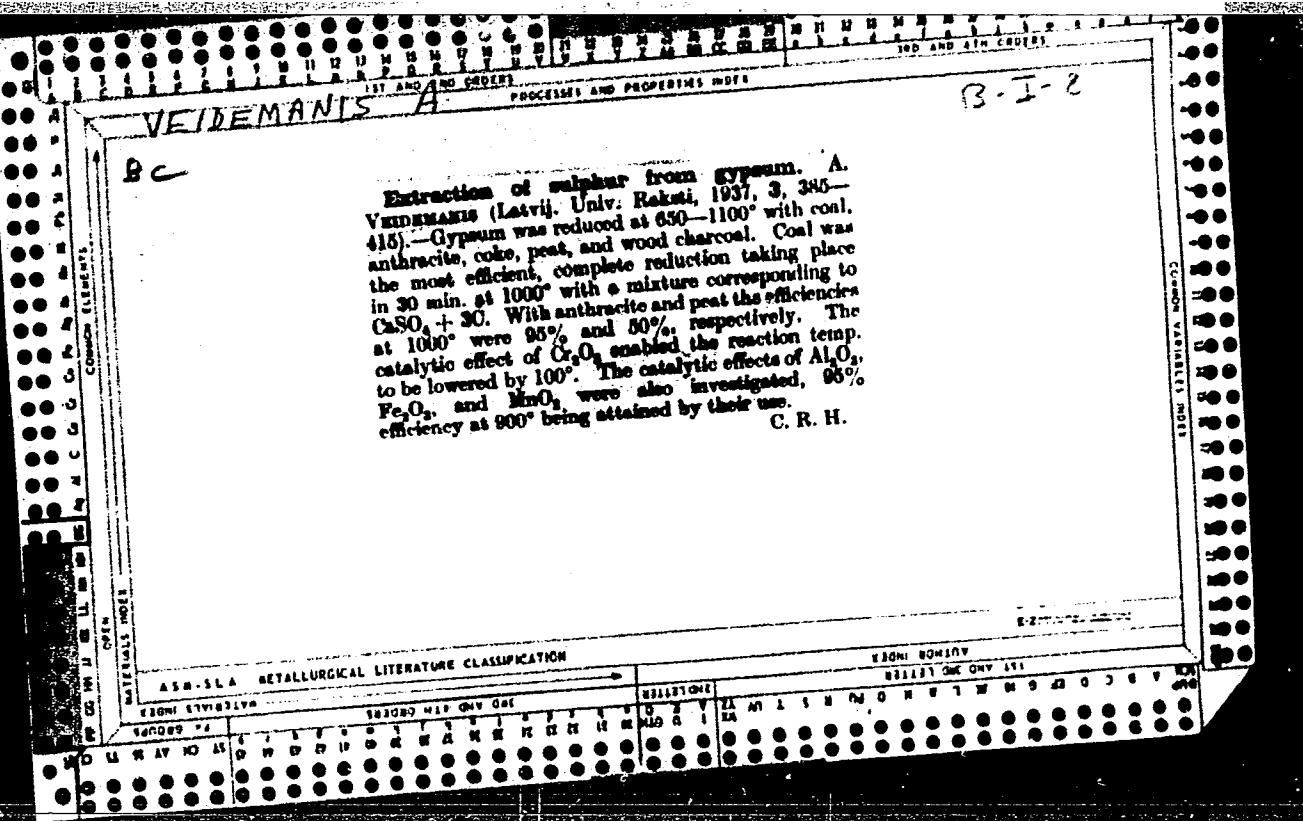
*A II - 3*

*13. M.*

**Synthetic antispasmodics. II. Benzhydryl 2-diethylamino-propionate and related compounds.** Z. J. Václavík and M. Protiva (*Coll. trav. chim. Tchécosl.*, 1930, **18**, 671-678).—The compound named in the title (cf. Cusick and Holdeman, U.S.P. 2,480,234), an isomer of the antispasmodic,  $\text{CH}_3\text{N}(\text{Et})_2\text{COOCCH}_2\text{N}$ , is prepared by two routes. Some of its pharmacological properties are reported and related compounds are described.

The product from refluxing  $\text{NEt}_2\text{-(CH}_2)_5\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  with  $\text{CHPh}_3\text{Br}$  in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  (9 hr.) is treated with aq. HCl yielding  $\text{NEt}_2\text{-(CH}_2)_5\text{COOCCHPh}_3$  (I), b.p. 150-162°/1 mm. (II), 190-195°/4 mm. (*picrolonate*,  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_2\text{N}_2$ , m.p. 117°) as the hydrochloride (III), m.p. 171-172° (lit., 174°). From the 2-phase mother-liquor of I is obtained a small amount of  $\text{CHPh}_3\text{NEt}_2$  (III), m.p. 59° (lit., 60-61°) [picrate, m.p. 187.5° (lit., 190-191°)] (from the  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ -layer) and *benzhydryl acrylate*,  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2$  (IV), b.p. 100-102°/0.5 mm. (50°) (from the  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ -layer). I is readily hydrolysed by cold dil. HCl or by hot  $\text{H}_2\text{O}-\text{OH-CHPh}_3$  being formed quant. A mixture of II, III, and IV also results by the action of  $\text{NH}_2\text{-CHPh}_3$  on IV at room temp. and then at 140°. Treatment of  $\text{NH}_2\text{-CHPh}_3$  (V) with  $\text{Br}[\text{CH}_2]_5\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$  at ~180° (10 hr.) gives  $\text{NH}(\text{CHPh}_3)_2$ , m.p. 141-143°, corr. (lit., 143°), and 2-benzhydrylamino-propion-benzhydrylamide,  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{30}\text{ON}_2$ , m.p. 141-143° (corr.). No definite product can be isolated from V and  $\text{NEt}_2\text{-(CH}_2)_5\text{CO}_2\text{R}$  under the same conditions.

M. C. FORD.



CONSTANTINESCU, Cornelius, prof.; PETRESCU-COMAN, V, conf.; VEIDENFELD, Roza, dr.

Basic principles in the prevention of Sokolski-Bouillaud's disease  
in children. Med. intern., Bucur 12 no.9:1281-1293 S '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de pediatrie a Spitalului de copii  
"Gr. Alexandrescu".  
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, prev & control)

CONSTANTINESCU, C., prof.; RAZVAN, V.; conf.; VEIDENFELD, Roza, dr.;  
POPESCU-MICLOSANU, Sp., dr.

Late Niemann-Pick disease. Pediatria (Bucur.) 13 no.6:539-544  
N-D '64

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica de pediatrie a Spitalului "copii al raionului "30 Decembrie", Bucuresti (seful Clinicii: prof. Corneliu Constantinescu).

VEIDINGER, L.

On finite-difference approximations to solutions of quasi-linear hyperbolic systems. Acta Mat Hung 15 no.1/2:211-225  
'64

1. Computing Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,  
Budapest. Presented by Bela Szokefalvi-Nagy.

VEIDINGER, L.

Error bounds in finite-difference approximations to solutions  
of symmetric hyperbolic systems. Acta mat Hung 14 no.1/2:173-181  
'63.

1. Computing Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,  
Budapest. Presented by Bela Szokefalvi-Nagy.

S/044/62/000/011/052/064  
A060/A000

AUTHOR: Veldinger, László

TITLE: On the numerical construction of optimal Chebyshev approximations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyj zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1962, 43, abstract IIIV181  
(Tájékoztató, Magyar tud. akad. számítástechn. közp., 1961, no. 6,  
35 - 43, 9, 15, 23, Hungarian; summaries in Russian, German and  
English)

TEXT: The "second method" of Ye. Remez is generalized to the case of Haar  
polynomials and the quadratic convergence of the method under certain (easily  
satisfied in practice) assumptions is demonstrated.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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l. Computing Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

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7. "Method for the Determination of Sulphur Content in  
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of Chemical Technology" (Bucharest), pp 297-298.

8. "Method for the Determination of Ethylaldehyde and  
Phthalic Anhydride in the Air and in  
Milk," the G.R. COORDINATE, work performed at the  
Institute of the "Bulgaro-Roman" Plant for the  
total synthesis of Methyl Plastic (Bucharest); pp 299-  
303.

9. "Data on the Changeable Content of Active Principles  
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R. BĂLĂNU and Marin C. CONSTANTINESCU. Work performed  
at the Institute for the State Control of Drugs and  
Pharmaceutical Materials (Institutul științei și  
cercetării statului în Medicina și Farmacologie)  
pp 305-313.

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MATVE, Hubert; VEIGEL, Paul; LAUL, H., prof., retsenzent;  
MASSO, T., red.

[Production of reinforced concrete] Raudbetooni toot-  
mine. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1964. 495 p.  
[In Estonian] (MIRA 18:1)

FILIPPI, Jiri; VEIGLER, Stanislav

Surface smoothing of machine parts by a ball. Stroj  
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1. Sigma, Olomouc, n.p., zavod Lutin.

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B

AUTHOR: Veigler, Stanislav

ORG: Sigma n.p., Olomouc

TITLE: Machining of materials hard to machine

SOURCE: Strojirenska výroba, v. 14, no. 1, 1966, 31-35

TOPIC TAGS: machine industry, metal machining, mechanical engineering

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the problems involved in the machining of materials difficult to machine, presents the specifications of typical materials, both metallic and nonmetallic, and points out the preparations which must be made for the proper execution of the work. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 15 tables. [JPRS: 35,328]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

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